WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1890.

NEWS OF THE WORLD IN BRIEF.

Peter Jackson, the colored pugillat, has arrived in the city.

A liquor license has been granted to William G. Statter of 120 Maryland avenue

The February dinner of the Gridison Club faits on Washington's birthday, and will be given at the Arlington.

Charles Weachler took out a permit today to build a two-story and cellar dwalling. No. 631 Tenth street northeast, to cost \$2,000.

\$2,000.

A burglar who entered the house of Mrs.

McKelden. 023 F street northwest, was
frightened away by her screams before he
had a chance to steal anything.

A banquet will be given by the Grand Army men to General Alger at Willard's this evening. Two hundred covers are to be set and a good time looked for.

• Recorder Bruce and Professor Langston celled on the Commissioners this morning in the interest of W. Calvin Chase, editor of the Bee, who wants an appointment.

The quarterly meeting of the St. John's Brotherhood of Workingmen was addressed by Rev. Dr. Douglas and Bishop Paret, the latter of whom preached a sermon on diocesan missionary work.

Representatives Stewart of Georgia and Morse of Georgia addressed an enthusiastic meeting of the Non-partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Association at Con-gregational Church yesterday afternoon. The anniversary meeting of St. John's Orphanage was held yesterday afternoon and was addressed by Bishop Paret and Dr. Douglass. A handsome collection was taken up for the benefit of the institution. Civil Engineer W. P. S. Sawyer, an ex-Naval officer, died at his residence in Georgetown yesterday, in the Söd year of his sge. His funeral will take place from St. John's Church, Georgetown, to-morrow

General Nelson A. Miles was entertained General Scison A. Miles was entertained at dinner last evening at Chamberlin's by Senator Squire. A large number of gentlemen prominent in social, political, army and navy circles were present, the affair having been one of the most brilliant of the kind that has taken place here for some time.

some time.

The Commissioners have agreed with the opinion of Captain Rossell that the prices of Mr. M. F. Talty was the lowest bid for the proposed improvements on the Bunker Hill road, and have rejected all bids. They are considering the advisability of having the work done by day's labor, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Roads.

Governmental.

Licutement H. C. Wakenshaw, U. S. N., died at New York yesterday. Secretary Tracy was at his desk this morning for the first time since his be

The President, Secretary Blaine and Private Secretary Halford will leave for Pittsburg Wednesday, to attend the opening of the Carnegle Library. Adjutant-General Kilton denies a state-

ment by ex-Governor Forakor regarding the concentration of troops in the event of trouble with Canada to 1887.

The State Department denies any knowledge of a decision by a court of British Columbia regarding this Government's jurisdiction over Behring's Sea.

Commander E. M. Shepherd will relieve Captain Coughlan in command of the United States steamer Mobican, and Com-mander G. S. Wingle relieves Commander Lyons of the United States steamer Adams, Dr. J. B. Cordero, who arrived on the Aus-ralia, relieves Dr. E. Z. Derr of the Nipsic.

Domestic.

The Maryland Legislature will reassemble at Annapolis this evening A dredger named Dan. Murphy is sup- as the law directs. ridge, Md.

The New York printers are sgitated over a report that a big printing office is to be started in Sing Sing. The residence of Dr. W. H. Meredith, in Caroline County, Md., was burned last

light, together with the furniture and delphia has been sunk off New Point, Chesnpeake Bay, by collision with the schooner Elwood Harlow of New York. John Coleman and an unknown oyster dredger have been drowned at the mouth of the Great Annamessex River by the cap-sizing of the pungy Fairview, Fairmount,

Somerset County The striking miners in the Walston and Adrian Mines of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Coal Company having failed to obtain any concessions whatever from the company, at a mass-meeting decided to prolong the struggle until an honorable settle-ment was made by the mine-owners.

The Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres have arrived at Havana, Cuba. Toronto, Canada, University fire will be Disastrous and fatal floods are reported

in Queensland and Australia. More than General Rodriguez Arias has been ap

sted governor of Cuba, to succeed the ate General Salamanca. The police have arrested in Posen sev-

Brazil as a new paradise. Three castaways were rescued from the Island of San Allersandro, where they had subsisted for four years on fish and sea-

The new Sultan of Zanzibar favors a good understanding with Germany, and the agents of the East African company count

Count Pfeil, the African explorer, has turned to Berlin with his health broken own. He will make a tour of the United

States in the autumn. One thousand unemployed men, won and children sleep in the open parks of Melbourne every night, and the list of un-employed laborers is increasing. The Gov-ernment has been appealed to for aid.

Miss Nellie Smith, an inmate of the Lying-in Hospital of Miss Dr. Ludgate at Maldon, Mass., and one of the most important witnesses against the prisoner in the criminal malpractice cases, escaped from the house late Saturday night, and has not yet been cantured.

not yet been captured. The municipal obstacles to the marriage of Mr. J. C. Livingston of New York to Miss Louise Bowler of Cincinnati at Ber

lin have been removed and the civil cere-mony was performed Saturday and the re-ligious ceremony will be performed at the English Church to-day. Senor Alix, in the Spanish Chambe

questioned the government in regard to the British payal maneuvers in the neigh-lorhood of the Spanish coast, and the pro-ject of building a dock at Gibraltar. Minster Equilios replied that the government would not neglect Spanish interests.

The warden of St. George's Church, Berlin, which is under the patronage of the ex-Empress Victoria, widow of the Emperor Frederick, has informed Mr. William Waler Phelps, United States Minister, that the private royal entrance to the church will be placed at the disposition of the Phelps fam-

Professor Baupt Has Returned.

"German in Five Weeks," which has had such a vast patroange in this city during Lent 1887 and 1888, will be revived this Lental search.

On Wednesday 1887, in Lincoln Music and 8 p. m., Pro fessor limupt, who cans a practical guage than any to the German lan-ther teachers, hav-

How the District of Columbia is Annually

RELISHES FOR THE RICH.

John E. Test, charged with the larceny of three gold watches from Henry B. Lockwood, appeared before Judge Bingham and plead guilty. Sentence was suspended.

The Commissioners to-day approved the contract with Mr. Andrew Gleason for the improvement of the canal road. The amount Mr. Gleason will receive for the work is \$9.140.80.

Only Half the Just Taxes of the District Collected.

SMALL OWNERS FULLY ASSESSED,

While the Wealthy Pay But a Small Per Cent. of Their Dues.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON'S PROFITS.

Handsome Savings of Other Alien and Resident Millionaires.

Abundant Evidence to Prove That the Assessments Are Made on Not More Than One-Half the Real Value of Property, and That the Favored Land Owners Are the Wealthy Whose Big Possessions Are in the Heart of the City—The Small Holder Everywhere Has to Pay on Fail Value, and on an Ex-cessive Estimate—A Long List of Comparisons Showing the Result of .. the Critic's" Investigation.

The assessed value of taxable real estate in the District of Columbia on June 50, 1889, was \$187,626,419. Upon the basis of an estimate made

by a late Assessor of the District, this sum is just \$137,626,419 less than it should be.

In other words, the District Treasury has been cheated out of a revenue equal to the assessment upon \$137,626,-419 which it should have had and did not get, on account of the fact that the assessment was made upon just onehalf the real value of the property, instead of upon the "true, cash value,"

have been drowned near Cam- The most shameful feature of this my was deprived of represents just that many dollars saved to the pockets of the weathiest and most powerful property owners, and was not a saving to the people at large.

The citizens at large paid, as a rule, an issessment upon almost the actual value of their property. The small land owners, the citizen of moderate means, the artisan, clerk, merchant or laborer, who owns his humble home, had it assessed at nearly its "true value," as the law

The great land-owner, the speculator, the alien millionaire holding squares of real estate, the resident millionaire owning corner lots worth fabulous sums, did not pay within eighty per

cent, of the true value of their property. A few cases in point are cited below. The Vice-President of the United States, Hon. Levi P. Morton, paid an issessment upon \$107,620 worth of property, which could find a dozen buyers within an hour at \$450,000.

The property is the Shoreham, at the northwest corner of Fifteenth and H streets. Three lots here contain 11,880 square feet. The corner one is assessed at \$3,50 per square foot, the other two at \$3. Their "true" value is some igure between \$20 and \$30 per foot. The Shorebam itself is assessed at \$70,000. It is estimated to have cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$350,000.

Just across the street, at the southwest corner, is the Wormley Hotel property. It was owned at the time of issessment by General Hooper of Boston. The total assessment upon ground and building was \$79,230. The property sold about thirty days ago for \$140,000 and is now on the market, held at \$200,000. This building was issessed at \$60,000 and the Shoreham

at only \$10,000 more. General Hooper was probably in

Boston at the time. On G street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, is a business building built by C. C. Glover. It is a costly structure, with a white stone front. In De-cember, 1888, Colonel Robert I. Fleming bought it for \$70,000. The ment was made some months later upon

\$20,615 for land and building.
At the northwest corner of Fourteenth and F streets is a vacant lot owned by Joseph C. Willard. It is assessed at \$6 per foot, a total of \$18,708. Mr. Wilard has refused offers of \$50,000 for

A little further west on F street is the Glover building. It is assessed, with the ground upon which it stands, at \$47,055. It is safe to say \$80,000 would not purchase it.

At the northwest corner of Seventh street and Market Space is the mam-moth building occupied by Saks & Co. It is owned by Jesse B. Wilson. The total assessment of building and ground is upon \$85,190. The property is estimated to be worth somewhere over

The property now occupied by the Central National Bank is assessed upon a valuation of \$58,794. Two years ago it was bought for \$120,000 and \$25,000 worth of improvements put upou it.

The Atlantic Building, on F street, is

assessed at \$75,000 for the building only. It cost nearly \$160,000 to build. The ground is assessed at \$4 per foot. Just east of this, on the opposite side of an alley, is a lot owned by the National Union Fire Insurance Company. The assessed value is \$16,059. They bought it last November for \$46,000, and will put a \$90,000 building upon it. Further east still at Ninth and F is Further east still, at Ninth and F, is the St. Cloud Building, assessed at \$88,242. Last December it was bought

rold just about the time the assessment was being taken for \$50,000.

The northeast corner of Sixteenth and K streets, one of the most desirable and K streets, one of the most desirable lots in this section of the city, was assessed to John F. Cook and others at \$2.70 and \$3.25 per foot. Ten thousand feet of it sold last spring for \$62,000, or at the rate of \$6.20 per foot.

Eastward on K street between Vermont avenue and Fifteenth, is ex Senator Palmer's palace, assessed at \$61,800. It is on the market for sale at \$125,000.

\$125,000.
The big hotel at the northeast corner

The big hotel at the northeast corner of Fifteenth and I streets, La Normandie, is owned by Wash, McLean. The ground is assessed at \$2.90 per feet. In the building he was not so fortunate, for his hotel was valued by the assessor at \$5,000 more than the Shoreham, though this discrimination would have become would hardly appear fair to the casual observer of the two structures. How-ever, it was useless to quibble over such a small matter when an assessment at \$95,763 was made upon property worth between \$200,000 and \$300,000. East of La Normandie Banker John

W. Thompson lives in a magnificent mansion, assessed at \$15,000. The ground is assessed for \$1.75 per foot, and by a curious course of reasoning a large part of the lot is detached from the front portion and is termed "back ground," upon which Mr. Thompson pnys an assessment of 80 cents per foot. The property would doubtless bring, in bulk, \$8 or \$10 per foot. In vivid contrast to this assessment

of the millionaire's property is the residence and lot of a citizen in more numble circumstances. The case in point is selected at random. It is a lot on Sixteenth street, above P, nearly a mile away from Banker Thompson's house. The lot is assessed at \$1.50 per foot, only twenty-five cents per foot less than the banker's, yet the latter's lot is worth in the market about twelve times as much as the humble citizen's. The modest little residence which stands on this lot is assessed within 20 per cent. I its true value.

The princely mansion of Senator Sawyer, the Wisconsin lumber king, at Connecticut avenue and Twentieth street, is assessed upon a value of \$39,-

a foot, which in December, 1888, sold for over \$2 per foot.

The historic house occupied by Senator Don Cameron, facing Lafayette Square, is not subject to rufuous taxation. The lot is assessed at \$2.75 and \$3.75 per foot. If it is not worth \$6 then there has been a sudden decrease in values. The house is assessed at \$14,000. The most soulless auctioneer world. ould weep to see it go at less than

As a matter of indisputable fact the total assessment is upon \$53,548, while the Senator paid \$67,000 for it in December 1.00 for the control of a law more control of a law mor nher 1885

Seen through the leafless branches across the park John Hay's palace looms up at the corner of Sixteenth and H streets, opposite St. John's Church. It stands upon land assessed at \$3,60 and \$3,75 per foot. When Mr. Hay bought it several years ago it cost him over \$5, and real estate men say there is no startling decrease in values in this section

Out on Q street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, a row of lots were bought ten days ago by T. F. Schneider for \$124,001. They were owned by Francis G. Newlands, who wrested millions in silver from Western mines to transplant them in the fecund soil of Washington realty. When the Assessor came around these lots were worth in their "true" value only \$66,-483. By the time Mr. Schneider got

there with his check, however, the "true" value had increased to \$124,001. Returning to the business portion of the city, a few more discrepancies be-"true" and assessed values may tween

The Post and CRITIC building stands on ground assessed at \$2.50 and \$5 per It is worth not a cent less than The building itself was thought by the guileless Assessor to be worth

In the middle of the square, on D street, is a little property owned by B. H. Warder, who beat golden sparks out of ploughshares and agricultural aplements in Ohio and with them put his seal of ownership upon millions of feet of real estate in this city. This is a small property assessed at \$2.50 per foot. If it had to be sold for this he would find he had made a most unfortunate speculation in buying it.

The opposite corner property, occupied by Lewis Johnson's bank, is assessed at \$10 per foot for the lot. the Government wanted to buy it and should condemn it for \$15 per foot what a howl the owners would raise!

In this square is one of the instances where the wily land-owner works the "back-ground" racket on the deladed Assessor. Facing Ninth street are three lots, the corner occupied by Keyworth's They run back 100 feet. For sixty feet back an assessment is made at \$5 foot for the corner and \$4 for the other but at this point a line is drawn and the other forty feet are termed 'back-ground' and put down at \$2 per foot. The same scheme is worked by the National Bank of the Republic at Seventh and D streets. In the first place the front part of the lot is assessed at only \$8 per foot. If it were offered for sale at \$20 per foot the street in front would not hold the crowd of men who wanted to buy it. The west half of the lot is called "back ground," although it

faces D street, and is assessed at \$4. Jesse B. Wilson, who owns the corner occupied by Saks & Co., comes in on the same deal and gets a reduction from \$10 a foot to \$6 on his back ground and the whole in bulk would bring

contrast to this state of affairs, where the property of the wealthy and influential is shown assessed at figures lawfully out of proportion with the real value of the property, is now to be presented. Leaving the circle where the property of the millionaires is situ-ated, and where the basis of assessment eems to fluctuate wildly, though some what in unison with the owner's potentiality, a belt of the city is reached that is occupied by the great middle class of citizens.

Stretching across the northern portion of the city around to the east, and then to the south, this zone of mediocrity encircles the heart of the city. It is the solid gold ring in which is set the solid of still across the northern portion of the city around to the east, and then one cause of their grievance is the fact that the defeated candidates for Congress to pass a bill to reap to the solid of still across the northern portion of the city around to the east, and then one cause of their grievance is the fact that the defeated candidates for Congress to pass a bill to reap to the solid of still across the northern portion of the city around to the east, and then one cause of their grievance is the fact that the defeated candidates for Congress to pass a bill to reap to the solid congress to pass a bill to reap to the solid congress to pass a bill to reap the solid congress to pass a bill to reap the solid congress to pass a bill to reap the solid congress to pass a bill to reap the solid congress to pass a bill to reap the solid congress to pass a bill to reap the solid congress to pass a bill to reap the solid congress to pass a bill to reap the solid congress the northern portion of the city around to the east, and then the congress the northern portion of the city around to the cast, and then the congress the northern portion of the city around to the cast, and then the congress that the congress control the patronage of the city around to the cast, and then the congress the northern portion of the city around to the cast, and then the congress the northern portion.

State 105 were local option, either about the solid congress to partial.

Mr. Morse thought the solid congress to pass a bill to reap the congress to pass a pearl of aristocracy. The people in this belt are the real taxpayers. The iron hand of assessment bears down upon them with a weight which seems tyrannous in comparison with the light burden laid upon their richer neigh-

When the Assessor reaches this disby the Washington Loan and Trust
Company for \$290,000.

The Casino property, on Connecticut
avenue, between K and L, is assessed in
the name of James N. Johnson of Riggs'
Bank at \$2 per foot, \$40,420. It was
likely last about the time the assessment which surrounded him. The corona of his judgment had been contracted and his powers of valuation had fallen short at a certain point. The point had always been far below the goal which the law had directed his discrimination to reach—the true value. Apparently he had seen the property through the small end of the telescope.

But now all is different. He is in a familiar element; he is among the mid-

dle and poorer classes.

There is nothing to dazzle his valu-

Ite sizes up the properties with a keen eye. The plain, unassuming houses are easily valued. He sticks on the assessment right up to within a large per cent, of the worth of the property, and in many cases beyond it.

At the last assessment 2,134 citizens claimed an over assessment and plucked up enough courage to resist it. By vigorous talking and arrays of facts of valuation 1,081 succeeded in inducing the assessors to come down in the figures.
It is useless to quote instances. The

whole matter may be summed up in the words of a late Assessor of the District, who, in the brief term of his office, made a thorough and comprehen-sive study of the subject of unequal taxation. The statement was made in his official report: "A property worth \$5,000 is usually assessed at about \$4,000, or within 80

per.cent. of its true value.
"A property worth \$100,000 is usually assessed at \$20,000, or 20 per cent. of its true value."
This is the general rule of assessment

which prevails in the District of Colum-bia, according to the official statement of an Assessor of Taxes. Why the small property-holder should be required to pay taxes on 80 per cent. of the value of his property and the mil-lionaire only 20 per cent. ionaire only 20 per cent, is a question which Congress will probably investigate within a few days. The citizens feel the injustice and oppression and an appeal is to be made for a strict Congressional investigation of the existing alarsos.

An interesting feature of the investi-gation will probably be an inquiry into the cause of dismissal of the late Asstreet, is assessed upon a value of \$39,000. It would bring \$70,000 under the hammer. The land upon which it stands is assessed at \$2.40 and \$2.50 per foot. It would sell for about \$5. In the same square Senator Sawyer owns a lot assessed at \$0 cents a foot, which in December, 1888, sold for over \$9 per foot. remedy. His crusade was just beginning to be felt when he was put out of office. It has been alleged that some of the wealthiest property owners brought the pressue to bear which ousted him, and that they unblushingly declared if he succeeded in having a

change in the present plan of assess-ment they would be ruined. The causes of the false valuations are given in the last annual report of the

Twelve men are selected to do the work, each assigned to a given district and required to canvass the same within a period of 150 days.

They are subject to no instructions as to the basis on which they are to make the assessment, being bonded and required to take an oath to faithfully perform the duties of their office. The law requires them to make the assessment of the property at the true value in lawful money, which express true value in lawful money, which expres-sion can be construed in many ways by an assessor, resulting in anything but nul-formity in the assessment laken as a whole. When they meet as a Board of Equaliza-tion to hear appeals, the pleture is pre-sented of a number of near sitting in judg-ment on the assessment which each one has himself made, thus defeating the ob-ject of the law and the purpose of the

appellant.
The number of appeals allowed should be augmented because of changes made by the assessors themselves, as, for instance, where they were convinced that an assessors that the state of the changes are all the state. ment was too high, though no appeal was

ment was too high, though no appeal was made, or where it became necessary because of an appeal allowed which involved a reduction in the adjacent property of similar character and condition.

To remedy the defects of the present law, some of which I have enumerated, I would suggest that Congress be asked to pass a law providing for a permanent board of assessors, to consist of five persons, to whom a good salary should be paid in order to secure for the work the best men. Each of these assessors should be assigned a district, three for Washington, one for Georgetown, and one for the assigned a district, three for Washington, one for Georgetown, and one for the county. Given ample time within which to make an assessment, it is thought that an equitable and fair one could be thus made, and the great objection of inequality of assessments obviated. From any assessment made by this board, to which any corporaty owner objects an appeal should property owner objects, an appeal should be to a board composed of the Assessor of the District and two other officials of the District detalled temporarily for such pur-pose. Their action should be final.

The time for making a general assess-ment might be increased from three to five years.

Provision should be made for assessment based on a two-thirds cash value of the property, or on any basis which would make it fixed and certain, as contradistinguished from the present unsatisfactory method. If the adoption of any settled basts of assessment should result in the creation of a larger revenue than was necessary for the District's needs, power should be given to the Commissioners to reduce the rate of taxation at the time the tax levy is made in any year.

GULF STREAM ALL BIGHT,

It Continues to Run Along in Its Usual Owing to the numerous accounts published recently, to the effect that the almost unprecedented warm weather of the past winter was due to the changing of the course of the Gulf Stream, caused by the ac-tion of the earth Captain Henry F. Picking of the Hydrographic Office caused letters to be written to the offi-

lantic and Gulf Coasts for Information bearing on the subject.

Captain Picking said that from the aformation received from all points the Gulf Stream is running along it ts usual course, and that the mildu of the weather is related in no way with any change in this direction.

eers of all the stations along the At

I cannot attribute the mildness to anything except the natural course of unprecedented, for in 1833, and even more recently, milder winters are recorded. I knew this before I sent out for information, but I wanted to satisf myself that the reports were incorrect concerning the Gulf Stream. You can order THE CHITTO by postalcard

will be sent to your address every even

ing for 35 cents.

Nothing in the End.

WHERE ALL THE FINE OFFICES GO.

Lusty Howls Against the Hard-Hearted Republican_Bosses. How the Workers in the Harness of

North Carolina Are Being Cheated Out of the Spoils of Office Statis-tics and Interviews.

The rebellious planning of North Carolina's colored leaders, who have remained here since the National Colored Convention to gather strength for the overthrow of the white Republican leaders of their State, cre-ated a stir in political circles. Since The Chitte disclosure the fighters have been assiduously collecting facts until they themselves are surprised at the wholesale manner in which they have been discriminated against in the re-wards which have been handed out to the faithful. One of the most intelli-

gent men of North Carolina, and a pro-moter of the Colored State Convention.

which is to soon meet at Raleigh to de

clare war on the white Republican leaders who have formed a combination to keep the colored men out of office, said to-day:

We have 140,000 colored voters in our Stale, nearly every one Republi-can, and we have the only colored member in Congress. If we had justice done us according to our voting strength done us according to our voting strength over the white people who supported Mr. Harrison we would receive ninetenths of the offices. What are the facts? We get nothing. Congressman Cheatham cannot get a decent place for a man in any of the Departments. There is a colored man, Dred Wimley, a member at the present time of the North Coroling Advances. Carolina delegation, whom Mr. Cheatham tried to get placed, and the best position he could secure him was that of laborer at the Capitol. I saw him there Saturday with a load of wood on his shoulder. Con-gressman Cheatham is under obligations to W. H. Arrington, a young col ored man who, during the last campaign, devoted days and nights to his success. Mr. Arrington organized clubs all over the district and made speeches every-where, and Mr. Cheatham, of course, was anxious to get him a good position here. He exerted himself in Mr. Ar-rington's behalf, and notwithstanding the young man is well educated, intel ligent and in every way worthy, the best he could get for him was a place in the War Department, in the Surgeon-General's division, as boy messenger at

\$30 a month. "Still another case was that of W. H. Outlaw, to whose influence and zeal Congressman Cheatham largely owes for him was a place as laborer in the folding-room of the Capitol, from which he resigned when ordered to wash spit-

"A 15-2 ber of the North Cavolina Legislature for tweive years, J. H. Williamson, wanted a place under the Government, and Mr. Cheatham backed him with all his strength, and all Mr. Williamson could get, or, rather, all Mr. Cheatham could get for him, was a piace as laborer in the Navy Depart-ment, from which he was forced to resign, because the pick and shovel were new tools to him, and he could not his past honors. He laved them gently down, scraped the mud off his clothes as best he could and quit.

When John Brown was planning his foolhardy rebellion in Canada he numbered among his advisers J. H. Harris, to whom, if he had paid heed, Harper's Ferry would not have been raided and the leader in the rebellion would not have been made to suffer death. Mr. Harris is a leader in North Carolina, where he has served in the Legislature for ten years. He was an applicant for a place in the gift of the Administration, believing himself entitled to recognition because of the services he renlered to the party in the last campaign. Congressman Cheatham did his best for him, and the most desirable place Mr. Harris has been offered is that of cou-

ductor of a Capitol elevator. "Here are the figures made out, showing how we are treated in the State where the Republican party would be nothing without us. This list shows the appointments, of which we should have nine tenths. There is one special agent at a salary of \$6 a day, or \$2,190 a year. He is white. Two internal revenue collectors, one at \$1.500 and the other at \$4.375 a year. They are white. Under these collectors are 390 employes, including deputies, clerks, etc.. all of whom are white, except about ten laborers at \$2.50 per day. The Lighthouse Service emys forty-three men, and of this number there are only five colored men. The Marine Hospital has four employes, all white. The public buildings have nine employes, as janitors and watchmen, all white. There is one shipping commissioner, white. The national cemeteries have eight employes, including superintendent and laborers. These are all white. Of the 114 men employed in the service of the

United States courts, all are white.
"There are twenty-one Republican postoffice clerks in the State, all white, and ten letter-carriers, all white. Of the sixty-nine postmasters in the State, drawng from \$500 up to \$2,600 a year, all are the smallest figures in this list. The employes under the Government in the State number 730, and at least 700 of these are white. Their salaries foot up to \$426,981 a year, and of this amount the colored voters do not get more than \$8,000.

"Are you surprised that we revolt?" Don't you think it is time? Four white men control the patronage of the State, Dr. J. J. Mott, John B. Eaves, Elihu White and A. W. Shaffer, and they hold the colored voters down by their throats.'

Ylews of Lenders.

The dissatisfaction recently disclosed THE CRETIC does not alone affect e Administration. It is also pointed against the three Republican members in the House, and the indications are that the Republicans will have no Rep-Reiliy briefly outlined the work con-templated by the organization. sentative from Ne 'a Carolina in the ext Congress.

Joseph Bradileld, when asked what he knew about the revolt of the colored people against the President, said. 'I know that the movement be-gun by the colored men is more serious than the Admistration suspects. Its true significance has not yet appeared on the surface. I had a talk with J. H. Wiltamson of Franklin County, who, by negroes in North Carolina. He said to me that the negro Republicans of the

for Congress control the patronage of the district just the same as though they had been elected. 'And,' added Will-lamson, 'these defeated candidates have so many onery kinsmen to provide for that after they are taken care of by the Administration there is nothing left for the negro, who constitutes 90 per cent.
of the Republican party in the State
Hereafter we will only nominate colored
men for Congress, and we will then
force the President to either recognize
90 per cent, of the colored men as constituting the majority of the Republican party or permit the 10 per cent of the whites to distribute the patronage. The issue has been made and the Presi-dent has only himself to blame. We have nominated white men heretofore in the hope of securing white votes, but it has been a failure.

"Now, what Williamson says is true," continued Mr. Bradfield. "The negroes of North Carolina have been badly treated and they have at last turned. The truth is, there has been no harmony in the State since the Administration came into power. If you remember, last summer Congressman Brower rebelled against the President, because he could secure no appoint-ments. He even went so far as to announce himself as an independent can-didate for Speaker. You know Brower was punished for voting for the Mills bill, and that vote of his caused lots of talk in North Carolina last fall. But, since he made his successful kick, Brower has been loaded down with patronage which he has distributed to men and women outside of his district. This fact has caused no end of dissatisfaction among his constituents. The appointment of 'Pinkerton' Eaves as Internal Revenue Collector raised a howling protest, and his confirmation is now being vigorously fought by a portion of the Republicans in the State. I doubt if he is con-firmed. Charges have been brought against Eaves, but what they are I am unable to say. The intelligent negroes of North Carolina, those mentioned in THE CRITIC, are walking the streets receiving no recognition whatever, while the ignorant, and, in some cases, worth-less fellows, are securing appoint

Representative Cheatham of North Carolina, when asked what he knew about the revolt, said: "I noticed in the article entitled 'Fighting the President' that my name is used. I want it dis-tinctly understood that I do not indorse the document. I have said through the press several times that I am well pleased with the President and every member of his Cabinet. The Administration has tried on all occasions to ac-commedate me without discrimination when I asked the appointment of a colored or white constituent. The colored people of North Carolina are reasonably represented in all the Do-partments. The colored people have received more good apointments under this Administration than from any pre-

W. Calvin Chase, editor of the Dec. the colored organ, said he did not agree with Mr. Cheatham that the President had been more liberal with the colored people in the matter of appointments than any of his Republican predeces-sors, "The President," said he "has done well by the colored people in the matter of appointments, yet he has not given them that recognition which they have received from former Republi-can Administrations. If Harrison had given us more small offices instead of three or four large ones it would have made him more popular with the

"There is more disgruntlement among the colored people of North Carolina than in any other State, and men Cheatham has had appointed are dissatisfied with him. Several of his appointees have complained in my hearing of Cheatham's shabby treatment. They say if he had more backbone he'd be more successful in securing appointments for his constituents. The opposition to Cheatham in North Carolina is due to the lack of offices for his con-Congressman Hamilton G. Ewart

said there was a great deal of truth in THE CRITIC's statement that the col ored Republicans of North Caroli were disgruntled. As to the organized movement to defeat Harrison's renomination, Colonel Ewart was unable to say. "The growling heard against the President in North Carolina," said "comes from Piedmont and the eastern section of the State. the negro voters in my district are concerned they are saying nothing, there are so few of them, and they are not troubling themselves about securing official positions. The dissatisfaction existing among the negroes of the State given the official recognition which they say they are entitled to. The ap-pointments sought by the North Carolina negro are collectors, postmasters and other State offices, and they neve have held such position under any Ad

"Do you think the negro Republicans will be able to send a State delegation to the next National Republican Convention?

"No. I don't think anything of the kind. In fact I'm inclined to think they'll not be represented at all. The negro Republicans of the State will never control the party.

Colonel Ewart also said that the disgruntled white Republicans of the State consisted of a few malcontents and sore heads who are sulking because they failed to be appointed to the positions for which they were applicants. Another thing that the negroes have reported in the State that the Senate will not pass the Blair bill. Of course they'll charge the defeat of the measure to the Administration. You can say for me," he concluded, "that the defeat of the Blair bill will wipe out of existence the Republican majority in the

NON-PARTISAN LADIES, Meeting of the New Woman's Christian Association,

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Association was held at the Congrega-tional Church yesterday afternoon, and the vast auditorium was crowded with the supporters of the cause. The exer-cises, which were appropriately inter-esting, were commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. Elliott, and Mrs McKendree

Representatives Stewart of Georgia and Morse of Massachusetts made stirring addresses in support of prohibi-tion and illustrative of the evils of the rum traffic. Judge Stewart said that the South needed prohibition, that it would cause the two races to live together in peace. He said there were ten race rlots in Georgia during the horidays, eight of which were directly traceable to whisky. He traced the increase of temperance in Georgia and said that of the 138 countles in the

state 105 were local option, either ab-solute or partial.

Mr. Morse thought it was just as sen sible for Congress to pass a bill to reap a revenue from smallpox patients as from whisky. Hearqued vigorously in favor of a law to absolutely prohibit the liouer traffic. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Iowa, president of the association, briefly outlined the work of women in the temperature

cause, dating back, as it did, only fif-teen years. She said that the nonpartisan union was organized only last week, and that it knew nothing of tariff, free trade, hard and soft money, but simply total abstinence and prohi-bition. While women had decided conbition. While women had decided con-victions on political questions. Mes. Fester said, the organization is in the interest of no political party, it is for the home against the saloon, temper-ance books in public schools, good men in politics and everything that would bring about local option and prohibition. Mrs. Foster said the W. C. T. U. pledges itself to a party which does not exist in some of the States, and that while she honored the women who were to assemble in convention who were to assemble in convention this week, she could not take part with

CUPID AS A «DEVIL»

Remances of the Plate-Printers II-Instrating a Dubious Point.

"That was a very good article you published in Tur. Curric regarding the bureau," said a plate printer to a Curric man last night, "but you didn't go far enough."

"How is that? The article referred to was an interview."

"That's true; no one can deny the fact that the interview was correct, but I want to say a word or two in additionto it. I wish to emphasize the fact that there is no such thing as 'color line' in this matter. Every plate printer is a member of the Knights of Labor, and every one of us took the following ob-ligation, which I will read to you, when we were initiated into that organization. Here it is: "To work for the emancipation of hu-manity, and to assist all brothers regardless

of creed, color or nationality " "It seems to me that the critics of the plate-printers on this question should look twice before they leap. The fundamental principle of the Knights of Labor, as they are at present organized, is against all fanatical movements. We believe in arbitration and are against strikes. We believe in the dignity of labor and the just rights of capital. But labor, too, has rights and we are pretty nearly determined to find out

Take, for instance, a case of this sort: A plate-printer comes to work and is assigned to a press and an assistant is assigned to him. His assistant is inexperienced and spoils \$25 worth of work. The printer tanks \$60 during the time he is at work. He is compelled to pay the \$25; the as-sistent's wages amount to \$35, and, when the man leaves the Bureau, he

when the man reaves the Bureau, he has not a penny in his pocket. Do you think that is right and fair? "There is no objection to Miss Flood on account of her African blood. There is a very strong Knights of Lab T organization right here in town which is composed of colored people. I al-lude to the Hod Carrices' Union. Miss Flood now occupies a messenger's po-sition, and no one has ever received more consideration than she has. She is assisted in every way, and if she had been experienced there would have been none of this talk. There were Six or eight eligible ladies on the list. It Begins to Breed Trouble in the assigned to work. It was natural for ohnston and Levi to demur under the circumstances. The end of this thing not yet, and you may rest assured of

'Do plate-printers every marry their sistants" asked the reporter Tean safely venture to say that at least

orinters who have married since I came into the office-twenty years ago-invemarried ladles who were employed as

ON BUTY AGAIN.

Secretary Tracy at His Desk in the Navy Department. Secretary Tracy made his appeara at the Navy Department this morning for the first time since the fatal fire a his home. He was accompanied by his son, Frank, and was warmly received by the officers of the Department. The Secretary was looking quite well and spent some time in looking over the usiness that has accumulated during its absence. Commodore Ramsey, who has been acting as Secretary during Mr. Tracy's Illness, had several conference with him in that time and kept him ap-prised of what was going on, so that the Secretary had no trouble in taking up the work of the Department again.

Investing in Small Houses.

There is a tendency on the part of capitalists this spring to place their investments in small houses which will rent at moderate prices and which, while containing all the improvements of modern dwellings, will be in reach of workingmen and other people of small incomes who are now compelled to live in recover and forces the comto live in rooms and forego the com-forts of a real home. This morning Mr. B. F. Leighton secured a permit for seven dwellings of this class, which will be erected on Third street southwest, being numbered from numbers 825 to 837. The buildings will be two feet front and the remainder twelve and one-half feet. They will have our story back buildings and will cost \$10,000. The builder is Mr. George A.

Found Dead in the River.

Green.

Yesterday morning the body of a colored man, about 40 years old and very badly decomposed, was fished out of the river at the foot of Seventh street and taken to the morgue. Coroner Pat terson made a post mortem examination but found nothing to indicate that death was caused by anything but seeldental drowning. The body has not been identified.

McGinty turned up in the Police Court this morning. It was John, not Dan He got full of Georgetown whisky, and went to sleep on the Chain Bridge last night. When picked up this moraling he was nearly frozen. After being thawed out he was taken to court and

Granted Leave of Absence. First Lieutenant Charles J. Bailey.

First Artillery, has been granted leave of abscace for six worths from May 1, with permission to leave the United

Men Who Made a State in Making Their Fortunes.

SENATORS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.

Congregating at the National Capital in Golden Array.

Money Kings and Boomers From the Far Northwest-What They Have Done in the Wilds of the Rucky

In Washington to day, the last of them having just arrived, are men who have built a State which is now one of fairest and richest of all the fortytwo. The State is Montana and the men are Samuel T. Hauser of Helena, ex Governor Marcus Daly of Ameonda, A. J. Seligman of Helena, L. H. Hersh deld of Helena, C. A. Broadwater of Helena and the four Senatorial claim-ants, T. C. Power and W. F. Sanders, Republicans, and W. A. Clark and Martin Magianis.

It is the anomalous political condition existing in the new State which has its makers here at one time. This probably will never occur again. They are of divorse politics, controlling among them the affairs of the respective parties. They went there at an early day, and they have acquired fortunes in the development of the various interests of the country.

Montana is an empire in extent and recoverse the wealth of one. For in

possesses the wealth of one. For instance, she is the largest producer of the precious metals now known, and she is one of the largest producers of the base metals as well. The wealth of these gentlemen consists largely of mines, refuction works, real estate, railways and

Thus ex Governor Hauser, the richest man in the State, is strongly identified with the Northern Pacific and is president of several banks and mining com-panies. Mr. Clark is a banker and miner. Mr. Broadwater is identified with the Manitoba Railroad system and president of the Montana Central, that being the Manitoba's road in Mon-Mr. Daly is the general man ager of the Anneonda Copper Reduction Works at that town and in Butte. which employ a large number of men.
Mr. Seligman is a son of Jesse Seligman of New York, and he is a man
of rush and enterprise, and has made meney in the new State.
Mr. Hershfield is a leading banker and Mr. Sanders is the leading practicing lawyer. Mr. Magianis has long been a familiar figure here, where he represented the Territory for years as delegate to Congress. Mr. Power is a leading merchant, a heavy owner of real estate—in fact, he has interests in all directions, and they are all successfully managed. Mr. Power is accombright vonne man.

all, than these representative men of Montana. They are men of affairs, and they wrested the mountain State from nature and made her what she is. These are our modern State builders, and THE CRITIC welcomes them to the Capital of a country to which they have added what is destined to soon become one of the biggest and bright-

est of its stars. MISS FOLSOM'S CASE.

l'ederation of Labor There is trouble brewing in the Federation of Labor. A resolution was presented at its last meeting by a delegate from the Plate Printers' Union, bearing on the color line, hinged on the action of Captain Meredith in appoint ng Frances Flood to a position in the plate printing department. The resolu-tion was defeated, and the instance was cited of Frank Farrell, the colored Knight of Labor, who was upheld by the Knights at the General Assembly at Richmond in 1886, claiming that no

labor was concerned. It was said that there bids fair to be an eruption in the Federation, caused by the non-adoption of the resolution, and there is talk of the plate-printers withdrawing their delegate from the Federation. The remark was overheard at the meeting that should an opportunity present itself Miss Flood's hands will be mashed so that

she cannot work.

He Wanted a Drug Store. Dr. Charles W. Dean of 1261 North a widow at Trenton, N. J., on Decem-ber 28 last, Immediately after the wedding he obtained \$600 from his wife to buy a drug store with in this wife to buy a drug store with in this city, and at once disappeared. The heart broken wife fearing that he had met with four play placed the case in the hands of the Philadelphia detectives. He turned up here a few days ago, was found drunk and begging on the Avenue and locked up at the First Precinct station. All of the \$600, it seems, was spent on a spree. The wife was in court this morning, but was not permitted to give evidence against her husband, who was, however, sent down

for sixty days for drunkenness

Charles Shultles is a tramp who has met on Pennsylvania avenue the price of a drink. When brought before Judge Miller this morning he burst Into tears and promised to never do so any more if he were let off. As Charles has the reputation of living on the whisky which he begs from bartenders, he was given 90 days in which to sober up at the work-house.

Midnight Thieves at Work.

The store of William M. Reaves, 2533 P street northwest, was robbed of a quantity of boots and shoes some time last night by thieres, who effected an entrance by disking the lock of the front door. On Saturday two bales of hay and a quantity of feed were stolen from Emanuel Murray, 1530 Fourteenth street northwest. Two overcosts and some small change were stolen from the boarding house of Michael Shane of the Help Mission, at 124 Missouri

It is not necommon for green apples to chase cramp, but the unusual sight of green apples being taken by a cramp was witnessed in the Police Court this morning, Isane Greenapples having been arrested by Officer Cramp, charged with making use of profine language. His indiscretion cost him \$5.

of J. Calvet & Co's, 1880 vintage celebrated. Licutenant H. C. Wakenshaw died Chateaux Clareta are regarded as models a board the Vermont at New York by conneisseurs. For sale by the School on board the Vermont at New York maker ('o, and other leading dealers,

ing taught over lecture at the would like to cally should not introducing the